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NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

GEORGE ROSS.—Drake, in his *Biographical Dictionary*, asserts that George Ross, the signer of the Declaration, died at Lancaster, and this assertion is elsewhere supplemented with the statement that he was buried in the grounds of Christ Church, Lancaster. This was not the case, however. Mr. Ross died at his country seat near Philadelphia, and was buried from his house in this city, in North Alley above Fifth Street, in the burial-ground of Christ Church, at Fifth and Arch Streets. These facts are derived from several contemporaneous sources, which are here printed.

I. Registers of Christ Church—Burials.

"July 15, 1779, George Ross."

II. *Pennsylvania Evening Post*, Friday, July 16, 1779.

"Philadelphia, July 16. . . . Deaths. Last Wednesday died, at his seat near this city, the hon. George Ross, esq.; judge of the admiralty of this state, who justly merited the character of a firm and impartial judge: And yesterday his remains were interred in Christ's [*sic*] Church burying ground, attended by a number of the most respectable inhabitants."

III. *Pennsylvania Archives* VII. p. 554.

Officers of the Court of Admiralty to President Reed.

"SIR:—

"We are sorry to inform your Excellency of the death of the hon^l George Ross, Esquire, Judge of the Court of Admiralty of this State. His remains will be interred to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, from his late Dwelling in North Street (Hudson's Square) opposite Christ Church Burial Ground Gate.

"We beg leave to request your Excellency and the Honorable the Council will be pleased to attend the Funeral.

"We have the Honor to be

"Your Excellency's

"most obed. humb. Servts.,

"MATTH. CLARKSON,

"Marshall.

"ANDREW ROBESON,

"Reg'r.

"Philadelphia, July 14, 1779.

"Directed,

"His Excellency Joseph Reed, Esquire, President of the State of Pennsylvania."

IV. "*Shippen Papers*," p. 278.

Major Edward Burd, writing to his father from Philadelphia, July 25, 1779, gives a quaint account of Ross's last words. He writes: "George Ross you find is dead. He was very cheerful on his death-bed; he said he was going a long journey, and that he was almost tired before he set off, but the place was cool, and there were most excellent wives there, and he should fare deliciously. That Mrs. Ross did not expect to see him so soon after her."

C. R. H.

THE FARM OF THE CONESTOGA INDIANS.—An interesting letter, from the Rev. Thomas Barton, regarding it.

LANCASTER, December 18, 1770.

DEAR SIR: The very kind and friendly treatment which I received from you when I was last in Philadelphia encourages me to trouble you with the inclosed letter, and to request your care in forwarding it by the first conveyance or as soon as you write to the Proprietor. You will see by an Extract of this letter, which I herewith send you, in what manner I have promised the Remittance of the money in Mr. Hockley's hands, and how I have represented that poor gentleman's situation. As you were so obliging to me as to promise that you would send the Proprietor such an account of the Indian Town as would be favourable to me, permit me to furnish you with a few particulars relating to it which may be necessary to mention, and with which you might not be fully acquainted. You will be pleased, then, to observe that, after the murder of the Conestoga Indians, several of the Paxton people took possession of this Farm—built Cabbins and settled upon it under the ridiculous notion of a *right by Conquest*. After some time (I believe by the Governor's orders) these people were dispossessed and removed off. The Agents then, in order to prevent future encroachments, and to preserve the place from the waste which was daily committed upon it, appointed one Jacob Whisler, a neighbouring Dutchman, to take care of and observe it, and allowed him for his trouble Permission to plant or sow part of the clear land.

In consequence hereof the said Whisler had the care of it 5 years. Some of my friends, however, considering that as the place lay near and convenient to Lancaster, and as I had it by that means in my power to take proper care of it, whatever little advantages might be derived from the cultivation of some part of the clear land might as well be put into my hands as continue in the hands of the former Overseer. And the thing being mentioned to the Governor, he was pleased to consent to my occupying it as Whisler had done. This farm has about 50 acres of clear land (but without any meadows), a great part of which has been cleared about 30 years—when it came into my hands it was much out of order. The fences were mostly gone to decay. It had neither house, Barn, nor Stable, except *two Cabbins erected by the Paxton People*. I have built a commodious frame Barn, lined with Boards. Planted a small orchard of 50 grafted Apple trees of the choicest kind, fenced in a garden, built by a small spring house, and repaired the fences. And I can truly say that no kind of waste hath been committed upon it since the care of it devolved upon me. These things I only mention as *hints*, that you might not only be acquainted with the former state of this place, but also with what I have done upon it. I fully confide in your friendship, and therefore can have no doubt but you will represent this matter in such a manner as will be advantageous to me. I beg to present my best compliments to good Mrs. Physick and to my afflicted friend, Mr. Hockley, and to assure you that I am sincerely,

Dear Sir,

Your affectionate

humble Servant,

TO EDMUND PHYSICK.

THO. BARTON.

The farm to which this letter refers contained 500 acres, and was an Indian Reservation upon which the Conestoga Indians built a town, and where several of the Indians were murdered and the town burned, a few days previous to the murder of the remaining Indians who belonged to that place, and were removed to the work-house in Lancaster borough for safety. It was a curious feature in the beliefs of some of those who partici-

pated in these murders, that they stood in the same position of a nation who conquered its neighbors and enemies by force of arms. A few years later this idea was carried out to a successful conclusion by our patriotic forefathers.

The farm to which Mr. Barton alludes is now one of the richest and most beautiful in Lancaster County. It was sold last year by the heirs of Mr. J. Hershey to Mr. Mann.

In a letter to Thomas Penn, dated Dec. 8, 1770, Mr. Barton says that Dr. Physick examined the place in the month of March, 1769.

Columbia, Pa., Feb. 5, 1880.

SAMUEL EVANS.

EPHRATA PRINTING PRESS.—An article in Niles' Register for Nov. 20, 1830, p. 204, has the following, headed "*An old press*."—In a note by the editors of the United States Gazette, referring to the ancient village of Ephrata, situated in Lancaster County, in this State, the fact is noted that 'one of the first printing presses introduced into the State' was located in that village. As a small item of history connected with our profession, we have to add that the identical press in question became the property of the editor of this paper in 1804. He caused the wood-work to be renewed, and removed it to Meadville in the fall of that year. It was the first printing press introduced into this State, northwest of the Alleghany River, and from which the first sheet issued in this region. All the *Continental money* issued by Congress, while in session at Lancaster and York, during the Revolutionary War, was struck upon it. This relique of antiquity is now, we believe, the property of Mr. Purviance, of the neighboring county of Warren, and from which the *Union*, a very respectable sheet, is issued. Long may it continue to administer to the welfare, prosperity, and happiness of the *Union*."—*Crawford Messenger*.

[The editor of the Register for many months worked at a press (then belonging to himself) said to have been the first, or one of the first, that Franklin owned, which was likely enough from its appearance. He parted with it many years ago, and often regretted it since.]

As the press is now in the possession of the Historical Society, possibly this item regarding its history may be worthy of preservation.

Camden, New Jersey.

WM. JOHN POTTS.

LIEUT. HEZEKIAH DAVIS.—The inclosed was copied from a document sworn to and on file in the pension office in this city. The list of prisoners which he refers to having made and exhibited in Court in 1832, if it exists now, ought to be of great interest, and find a lodgment in your library. If you have had no previous knowledge of such a document this may lay the foundation for an inquiry that may lead to its discovery and preservation.

Yours truly,

J. M. TONER.

Lieut. Hezekiah Davis, 1832, born on Nov. 22, 1747, in Charleston, Chester Co., Pennsylvania, and residing there in 1832. Enlisted early in 1776 in 5th Pennsylvania, Col. Magraw, which was afterwards captured at Fort Washington, Nov. 16, 1776. Davis was appointed Lieut. in Capt. Culbertson's Company, belonging to the Flying Camp, Sept. 7, 1776, which commission was signed by Benjamin Franklin, President of Council of Pennsylvania, and joined his regiment, Col. Wm. Montgomery, but as he did not take the command, it was organized, etc., by Lieut.-Col. Thomas Bull. The regiment was raised in Chester County and went to Fort Lee, which was being, or was, built by the corps of the Flying Camp, the troops laying around in huts and tents. From there they were ordered to Fort Washington, where the Flying Camp were taken prisoners, the engagement continuing from early morn till late in the P. M. The prisoners were taken

to New York City, and Davis confined with others on board the prison ship, but in a few weeks went to Long Island, and exchanged Dec. 7, 1780.

During his captivity he made a list of officers who were prisoners of war and detained in New York City and on Long Island, from official documents showing the rank, dates of commission, the corps to which they belonged, the time when captured, and place where taken, as well as those who had died as prisoners of war; WHICH DOCUMENT HE EXHIBITED TO COURT IN 1832, when making his affidavit for his pension. Col. Bull was living in 1832 in Chester County, but very aged. The Legislature of Pennsylvania by Act of April 2, 1822, granted him a pension. He names Dr. Wm. Darlington as one to whom he is well known. He always resided in Charleston.

LOSS OF THE BRITISH ARMY AT BRANDYWINE.—The following is copied from a memorandum once in the possession of Col. Thomas Forrest. It was presented to John F. Watson by the late Dr. Thos. F. Betton:—

“State of British forces and disposition Sept. 11, 1777. At the upper Fords under the command of Lt. Cornwallis.

2d Regt. British Guards . . .	1740	killed and wounded	612
2d “ Light Infantry . . .	2240	“	360
2d Brigade British . . .	800	“	60
1st “ Hessians . . .	80	“	46
Fargarson’s Riflemen . . .	4860		1078

Middle Ford under Major-Gen. Gray.

2 Battalions of Guards . . .	500
2 do. and 42d Regt. Highlanders	700
2 do. and 71st Regt. Highlanders	700
	1900

Lower Chads Ford under the command of Knyphausen.

2 Brigades British, consisting 4th, 5th, 10th, 15th, 23d, 27th, 28th, 40th, 49th, and 55th. }	2240	killed and wounded	580
1 Brigade Hessians . . .	800	“	28
Queen Rangers . . .	480	“	290
	3520		898

Total 10280

Total 1976

Lost at Brandywine Sept. 11, 1777—1976.

The above is a true copy of a return found in one of the British officer’s Marquet at the time of the engagement at Germantown Oct. 4, 1777.”

THE COAT OF ARMS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—In 1874, the Legislature of the State passed a resolution authorizing the Governor, Attorney-General, and Secretary of the Commonwealth to have “the arms of the State corrected of such errors and anomalies as may thereon be discovered,” in fact to *restore the arms* of the Commonwealth as originally adopted and engraved, and which in the lapse of almost a hundred years had been changed to suit the whim of every engraver or designer. It was proposed to the commission by certain gentlemen to include in the coat of arms that of the Penns with a keystone as a part of the crest. This, of course, was not to be entertained for a moment, as the commission would have transcended their powers. Their duty was to *restore the coat of arms*, not to patch up a new one. Diligent search was made by the writer of this note, and a copy of the

original arms was found as engraved by Caleb Lownes in 1779. This was reported upon, and an engraving thereof made and framed for preservation in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. A description of the same is as follows:—

Crest.—An eagle rousant, proper, on a wreath of its colors.

Escutcheon.—Party per fesse, azure and vert. On a chief of the first, a ship under sail; on a fesse or., a plough; on a base of the second three garbs or.

Supporters.—Two horses saddled, caparisoned for draught, rearing, expectant.

Motto.—Virtue, Liberty, and Independence.

Now this was all proper, and it is to be supposed and expected that the State itself in its paintings, engravings, and designs of the arms of the Commonwealth will not vary in the least from that prescribed and adopted as the authorized coat of arms. The first innovation was in the crest—where a bundle of arrows was engraved for “a wreath of its colors.” Recently, however, such a flagrant innovation has been made, that we have taken this occasion to call attention thereto. The new issue of State bonds contain very good portraits of Governor Hoyt and State Treasurer Noyes, between which is the coat of arms, but instead of the authorized crest, the eagle is mounted on a keystone. Such innovations ought not to be allowed, and we believe it is the duty of the State authorities to discountenance every attempt to change, alter, or modify the arms thereof. PAXTANG.

FORT WILSON.—In our last issue we neglected to acknowledge that we were indebted to the “Book of the Signers,” edited by William Brotherhead, for the drawing from which the etching of the residence of James Wilson was made. The original sketch was one from recollection, by the late Charles A. Poulson, and was considered correct by those who remembered the building, with the exception of the fact that it was made to face on Third Street instead of Walnut. In this particular we have departed from the picture as published by Mr. Brotherhead.

PAINÉ FAMILY RECORDS.—As a means of preserving a large amount of valuable information and of collecting material for a family history, Dr. Paine has again begun a quarterly publication devoted to the Paine family throughout the United States. It is an expensive, but perhaps the best way of securing the latter object. The five numbers already issued contain a vast quantity of data, and we hope the project will meet with the liberal support which it deserves. C. R. H.

PITTSBURGH MEMORIAL.—The following letter from the Rev. George Uphold, late Bishop of Indiana, is in the miscellaneous correspondence of the Historical Society:—

MOUNT HOBART, PITTSBURGH, July 7, 1846.

To JOHN JORDAN, Jr., Esq.,

Dom. Cor. Sec. of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

SIR: Your letter of the 5th ultimo, informing me of my election as a Corresponding Member of your Society, reached me a few days ago, with the accompanying Transactions, by the hand of Mr. Conrad; and I embrace the earliest opportunity to signify, through you, to the gentlemen of the Association my acceptance of the membership, with the grateful sense I entertain of the honor they have conferred upon me.

The Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, which, in connection with a few antiquarians of this city, I had a share in instituting some three or four years since, is not dissolved, and I hope in the course of the approach-

ing autumn and winter we may succeed in giving it life and vigor. But we are a working population, with little leisure for literary pursuits of any kind, and I am not very sanguine of success. There is a large field of operation for historical research opened in this part of the Commonwealth—many precious documents relating to the early settlement of the country known to be in existence—and many aged citizens who would be able, if inquired of, to give much interesting information of the occurrences of their early residence. I hope to be able to collect some of the papers referred to, soon, and shall take pleasure in transmitting to you the result of such investigations as it may be in my power to make. In the mean while, I send a few epitaphs of some interest, which I have discovered in the graveyard of my parish, and which, from observing in the minutes of the Proceedings of the Society the appointment of a committee to collect such memorials in Philadelphia, I am emboldened in supposing may not be unacceptable. Together with these, I send you two copies of a discourse which I delivered about a year ago before a Literary Society of our University, which may be perhaps valuable from the statistics annexed, in relation to some of our public works in this city. One of these, I beg your acceptance of for yourself, and the other be pleased to present to the Society.

Very truly and respectfully yours, GEORGE UFFOLD.

Trinity Churchyard, in which the following epitaphs are to be found, is one of the oldest cemeteries in or near Pittsburgh. The ground was the gift of the Penn family, the then Proprietors of Pennsylvania, and has been occupied as a place of interment from a very early period, almost, it is believed, from the very first settlement of the town. The present church edifice was erected in 1825-6, previous to which there was no building on the premises, the former church edifice having been at some distance from the burial ground. This is mentioned in reference to a remarkable circumstance connected with the subject of the first epitaph, viz.—that the body of this Indian chief reposes in what is deemed the most honorable and sacred place of interment among Christians, immediately beneath the chancel of the church, containing the communion table, or altar. The tombstone was directed to be erected by order of the then Secretary of War of the United States, in consideration of the eminent services of the deceased, as the friend of the whites, in effecting the pacification of certain of the Indian Tribes. The commission was given to and executed by Major Craig, the father of Neville B. Craig, Esq., of this city, then Indian Agent and Commissary. Red Pole, the chief, died of an inflammation of the lungs, on an island in the Allegheny River, now entirely washed away, near the junction of that river with the Monongahela, where the two uniting form the Ohio. He was on a visit of business to Pittsburgh, accompanied by several of his tribe.

No. 1.

“Mio-qua-coo-na-caw

or

Red Pole,

Principal Village Chief of the Shawnee Nation,

died at Pittsburgh, 28th of January,

1797.

Lamented by the United States.”

Of the subjects of the two following epitaphs, nothing is known beyond what the inscriptions themselves afford. The tombstones are of the sandstone of the vicinity, but of a far more durable kind than is now ordinarily found; for the letters are now almost as legible as they must have been at first, and the stones have suffered very little from the decomposition so common with this material.

- No. 2. "Here lies the body of
Richard Mather, Esquire,
late Captain of Grenadiers in the Royal American
Regiment.
He was born at Westchester in England,
and died at Fort Pitt y^e 16th of March, 1762; and left
behind him the character of
A brave Soldier,
A sincere Friend,
and
An honest Man."

- No. 3. "Captain Samuel Dawson
Of the 8th Pennsylvania Regiment of Foot.
From his youth enured to arms in British service,
but from principle took an early part
in defence of American Liberty;
in which he distinguished
himself as a
Gentleman
and Brave Officer.
Deceased September 6, 1779.

The descendants of the subjects of the two following epitaphs are members of the parish of Trinity Church. They have inherited a large and valuable landed estate from their ancestors, situated on the banks of the Monongahela, and embracing the site of the flourishing manufacturing borough of Birmingham.

- No. 4. In memory of Jane Ormsby,
late wife of John Ormsby, who departed this
life the 13th day of June, A. D. 1799, aged 52 years.
Mrs. Ormsby was a virtuous wife, a fond
mother, and an agreeable and
affectionate neighbor,
whose loss is greatly lamented by her family and friends."

"On the 19th day of December, A. D. 1805,
the remains of the venerable John Ormsby, aged 85 years, was
interred, agreeably to his desire, with the ashes of his beloved
Wife.

Mr. Ormsby may truly be styled the Patriarch
of the Western Ormsbys; he migrated to Fort Du Quesne
about the time the British took possession of it;
at which time he was Commissary of Provisions,
and Paymaster of Disbursements for the
erection of Fort Pitt; subsequently he entered largely into
the Indian trade; and in the year 1763 was plundered
of all his property, his people murdered, and
himself shut up in Fort Pitt during the
Siege.

Mr. Ormsby was a large stockholder in the Indian Grant, which
would have remunerated him for all his losses by
the Indians, had not the Revolution taken
place; notwithstanding, he was a
Staunch Whig, and gloried in our Independence."

The descendants of the subject of the last epitaph are also numerous,
are members of the parish of Trinity Church, and rank among our most

respectable citizens. The Hon. Charles Shaler, the late Dr. Lewis, and the late Christopher Cowan, Esq., each married daughters of the deceased. He is represented to have been a man of great eccentricity of character, and was remarkable for his perfect fearlessness, evincing on many trying occasions the most cool and undaunted courage, particularly during the famous Whiskey Insurrection, in which he was a conspicuous actor on the side of government, and exposed, in consequence, to eminent perils from the rage of the insurgents.

No. 5.

"This monument is erected to
the memory of

Major Abraham Kirkpatrick,
who departed this life November 17th, A. D. 1817,
in the 68th year of his age.

He was a Patriot of the Revolution,
a Gallant Soldier, and an
Honest Man.

When retired to the vale of private life, he
carried with him that republican
simplicity of manners, and that
unbending decision of character which had
distinguished his military career.

Sincere in his friendships, and
inflexible in his principles, his death was a source
of regret, not to those alone to whom
he was connected by the ties of consanguinity,
but to such as had felt the beneficence
of a hand as open as the day to melting charity
Stranger tread lightly on the
ashes of the Soldier."

COLLECTIONS OF CAYUGA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Number One. 8vo. 94 pp. Auburn, N. Y., 1879. The first number of the publications of the Cayuga Historical Society contains the Journal of Lieut. John L. Hardenbergh, of the Second New York Continental Regiment, from May 1st to October 3d, 1779, in General Sullivan's Campaign against the Western Indians. The introduction, maps, and notes are by Gen. John S. Clark, the biographical sketch of the author by the Rev. Charles Hawley, D.D., the President of the Society. In our last issue we printed a brief announcement of this work, and are now happy to call the attention of our readers to it once again. The Journal itself is full of interest, while the notes and maps with which it is accompanied greatly increase its value. We know of no publication containing more accurate information regarding the names and localities of the Indian towns in central New York than this, and have no doubt but that the small edition of two hundred and fifty copies will be speedily disposed of. The price we believe is \$2.

CORRECTIONS IN "THE FOUNDING OF NEW SWEDEN."—Vol. iii. p. 272, lines 9 and 10 from the foot, for "of swift war-chariots," read from the swift war-chariot; p. 273, lines 13 and 16, for "query . . . seeking," read memoir . . . giving; p. 276, line 5 from the foot, for "Dutch," read German; p. 283, line 10, for "author," read writer; line 13, for "true," read real; line 4 from the foot, for "author," read writer; line 3 from the foot, for "writer," read author; p. 399, lines 25 and 26, for "because . . . reason," substitute in relation to the expeditions to America or otherwise; p. 403, line 16 from the foot, before "born," insert possibly; p. 404, line 4, for "The new chief therefore," read Besides, the new chief; p. 405, line 4, for "The Swedes hastened to buy once more," read On this account the Swedes hastened to buy.

G. B. K.

THE ENGRAVED PORTRAITS OF WASHINGTON, WITH NOTICES OF THE ORIGINALS AND BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE PAINTERS. By WILLIAM S. BAKER. Lindsay & Baker, Philadelphia. 4to. pp. 212. Price \$4.

This volume is the first systematic attempt that has been made to give a list of the engraved portraits of Washington, and we very much doubt if it could have been prepared by a more competent person. Mr. Baker's knowledge of the art of engraving and of those who have followed it, especially in this country, is well known through his former works, "*The Antiquity of Engraving and the Utility and Pleasure of Prints*," "*William Sharp, Engraver, and his Works*," and "*American Engravers and their Works*."

A thoroughly careful and painstaking writer, Mr. Baker has spared no trouble to make his new book as complete as possible. The largest collections of Washington Portraits in the country have been visited and examined with great care, and, while it is not to be expected that in an initiatory work of this kind there will not be some omissions, we are convinced the words "not mentioned in Baker" will hereafter be a guarantee for a degree of variety in a Washington print that will cause it to be especially prized.

The plan of the book is to treat the works of each artist under a separate head; in this way a notice of all the pictures by Stuart, an account of the painter, and a list of the engravings in which he has been followed are brought together. The order in which the headings are arranged is decided by the time that the artists had their first sittings.

While Mr. Baker's volume is an interesting addition to what we already have regarding Washington and will be frequently consulted by the general reader, it is from the collectors of Washington Portraits that he will receive the warmest thanks. They have now for the first time the means of giving an intelligible arrangement to their prints which will add greatly to the value and interest of their collections.

The volume is beautifully printed by the Collins Printing House, on handsome laid paper.

ATLAS OF DELAWARE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, Containing Nineteen Maps exhibiting the Early Grants and Patents, compiled from Official Records; together with a History of the Land Titles in the County. By BENJAMIN H. SMITH. Philadelphia, 1880.

It affords us great pleasure to announce the appearance of the book, the publication of which was heralded on the cover of the last number of the MAGAZINE. Mr. Smith's Atlas forms the first attempt accurately to locate the lands of the primitive settlers of a whole county in Pennsylvania, and must, therefore, constitute an era in the works of historians and geographers of our State. It is, also, a worthy companion to the well-known, most excellent *History of Delaware County*, written by Mr. Smith's honored father, Dr. George Smith. Indeed, the little "Map of Early Settlements," at the end of the latter, is but a prelude and promise of this exceedingly complete and valuable work. Peculiar interest pertains to the Atlas from the fact that it embraces the portion of our Commonwealth first occupied by Europeans, and displays the sites, not only of the very numerous tracts of land taken up by English and Welsh settlers under grants of William Penn, but also of those of the earlier colonists and residents on the Delaware, the ancient Dutch and Swedes. The Map of Tinicum, with its adjacent islands and creeks, merits special attention; and no part of the book attests more truly the competency of the author, or exhibits greater proof of his exhaustive and laborious research than the maps of Upland and Chester Township. The "History of the Land Titles," which precedes the charts, is very instructive, and contains new and important information. It is followed by a "Synopsis of the Land Grants in Delaware County," which begins with that of Tini-

cam from Queen Christina to Governor Printz, Nov. 6, 1643, and comprises many patents from Governors Nicolls, Lovelace, and Andros, acting for the Duke of York (including a list of surveys made by order of Upland Court); gives a full list of deeds of lease and release from William Penn, and one of patents from William Penn and his heirs; and concludes with nine patents granted between 1780 and 1856 by authority of our Commonwealth. These are all carefully indexed, as well as the names upon the maps. One feature of the latter, which adds materially to the value of the Atlas, is the delineation of the modern roads, railroads, streets, and water-courses; this will enable the merest tyro in topography to compare present property lines with the first surveys, and will aid the genealogist to determine the bounds of ancestral lands with considerable accuracy. The advantages lawyers and conveyancers will derive from the Atlas we need not indicate. The work is finely printed, and the engraving of the maps artistically executed, a delicate coloring marking the tracts, which assists the eye and pleases the taste. The mounting of the sheets by attachment at the middle renders the book more durable, and convenient to hold. K.

Queries.

PORTRAITS OF OFFICERS OF THE REVOLUTION FROM PENNSYLVANIA.—The editors of the *Penna. Archives*, second series, have ready for immediate publication, the two volumes relative to the officers and men from Pennsylvania, who served in the war of the Revolution. It is desirable to illustrate the volumes with as many portraits of the officers of the line as can be obtained. Portraits are accessible of St. Clair, Wayne, Miles, Hand, Harmer, Irwin, Mifflin, John Cadwalader, and a few others, but it is not known if any exist of Generals John Armstrong, James Potter, James Irvine, Daniel Roberdeau, and Wm. Thompson; of Colonels John Shee, Robert Magaw, Samuel Y. Atlee, James Chambers, John Philip De Haas, Walter Stewart, Francis Johnston, Thomas Proctor, Richard Humpton, William Butler, Richard Butler, Thomas Craig, Caleb North, Thomas Hartley, Stephen Moylan, and others. The descendants of these brave officers will confer a favor if they make a rigid search for portraits of them, and send forward photograph copies of such to Mr. F. D. Stone, Librarian of the *Penna. Hist. Society*, 820 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM MARTIN.—What is known by the readers of "*The Penna. Mag.*" concerning the life, parentage, education, and nationality of Captain William Martin, who commanded the Pennsylvania Artillery during the Revolutionary War? see *Saffell's Records*, p. 484. J. H. M.

EARLY EDITION OF THE PRAYER BOOK.—Have any of the readers of the *Magazine* ever met with the following? "*The Family Prayer Book—Containing Morning and Evening Prayers—For families and private persons—To which are annexed directions for a devout and decent behaviour in the public worship of God, more particularly in the use of the Common Prayers appointed by the Church of England together with the Church Catechism. Collected and published chiefly of the Episcopal Congregation of Lancaster and Pequea and Carnarvan. Ephrata (Printed for T. Barton) 1767.*"

F. D. S.

COLONEL THOMAS BUTLER.—Can any one inform me of the existence of a portrait of Colonel Thomas Butler, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1754, and was the Major commanding a battalion from Carlisle in Gibson's Regiment of Maj.-Gen. Butler's division, and twice wounded while under Gen. St. Clair, in battle with the Miami Indians in 1791? He was afterwards appointed Lieut.-Col. Commandant of the 4th U. S. Infantry, and died in 1805. He was brother of Maj.-Gen. Richard Butler, who was killed by the Miamis in 1791. I would also like to know of a picture of Robert Purdy, born in Pennsylvania, Col. of 4th U. S. Infantry 1812, and from 1820 to 1828 U. S. Marshall of West Tennessee. Also one of Alexander Cummings, of Pennsylvania, who was Colonel of the 4th U. S. Infantry in 1839, and died in N. Y. City, 31st of January, 1842.

Fort Fetterman, Wyoming.

W. H. P.

JOURNAL OF AARON WRIGHT.—In the *Historical Magazine* for July, 1862, a correspondent, J. B. R. of Washington City, D. C., furnishes certain extracts from a MS. journal of Aaron Wright, June 29, 1775, to July 4, 1776. As Aaron Wright was a member of Captain Lowdin's company, one of the first enlisted for the War of the Revolution, everything connected with its history is extremely valuable. In whose possession is this diary, and can it be obtained for publication and connection with a History of Colonel Wm. Thompson's Battalion?

W. H. EGLE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA CONVENTION TO RATIFY THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.—This body which assembled at Philadelphia on the 20th of November, 1787, kept full minutes of its proceedings. As these are not to be found among the archives of the State, it may be possible they are in possession of the descendants of the officers of that body, or of some association. Who can furnish any information which may lead to their discovery?

W. H. E.

RANKIN.—When and where did Colonel William R. Rankin, of York County, die? I am under the impression he died in England, but every inquiry has failed to elicit information thereof.

W. H. E.

ROBERT CLARK, SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF MARYLAND.—What is known of the family and descendants of Robert Clark, "his lordship's Surveyor-General of the Province" in 1652?

T. H. M.

Replies.

MONUMENT TO GEN. MONTGOMERY (vol. iii. 234, 473).—The information desired by your correspondent, T. H. M., is contained in the following memorandum.

I. On motion of Charles De Witt a delegate from New York, the following preamble and resolution were passed by the United States Congress, June 1st, 1784. "Whereas, on the 25th day of January, 1776, Congress did resolve, that a monument be procured at Paris, or any other place in France, with an inscription sacred to the memory of General Montgomery; which in consequence thereof, was procured and sent to the care of Mr. Hewes, in North Carolina, and is now supposed to be in the care of his executors: Resolved, that the executors of Joseph Hewes, Esq., or the per-

son in whose hands the monument is, be requested to deliver the same to the order of the Superintendent of Finance, to be transported to the city of New York, to be erected in such part of the State of New York, as the Legislature thereof may judge proper; and that the expense accruing thereon, be paid by the United States of America.

II. November 26th, 1784, the Legislature of New York *Resolved*, that the monument by the United States in Congress assembled, ordered to be erected to the memory of Major-General Montgomery, be erected in the city of New York, and at such particular place as the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the said city, in Common Council convened, shall appoint, and that his Excellency the Governor, be requested to transmit to Timothy Pickering, Esq., who is charged with the superintendence thereof, a copy of this resolution.

III. Extract of a letter from Richard Dobbs Spaight, member of Congress from North Carolina, dated New York, March 10, 1785, to James Iredell at Edenton, N. C. Mrs. Montgomery, the widow of the late General of that name, requested me to write to some of my acquaintances in Edenton, to know what had become of the statute (I believe it is) that was ordered by Congress to be erected to his memory; it was sent from France to Edenton, and lodged in the hands of Messrs. Hewes, Smith, and Allen; an order from Congress passed at Annapolis for its being sent thence to this city. Shall I take the liberty of requesting you to make the inquiry, and to inform me of the result?

IV. The New York City records has the following entry under date of April 3, 1787. Mr. Mayor laid before the Board a concurrent resolution of the Senate and Assembly dated the 26th November, 1784, which was read, purporting "that the monument by the United States in Congress assembled ordered to be erected to the memory of Major-General Montgomery, be erected in the city of New York at such particular place as the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the said city, in Common Council convened, shall appoint," and Mr. Mayor observed to the Board that the respect due to the memory of that great soldier and patriot, demanded the first attention of the Board to the fixing on a suitable place in this city for the erecting of the said monument, and that the same be put up without delay. The Board thereupon proceeded to the consideration of a place for erecting the monument, and the front of St. Paul's Church in this city was unanimously agreed to be the most proper place.

And thereupon it was ordered that a committee be appointed to consult with the church wardens and vestrymen of the Episcopal Church on the subject, and if approved of by them, that the committee take, order, and direct the said monument to be properly erected accordingly. Ordered that Aldermen Gilbert, Bayard, and Hazard, and Messrs. Van Zandt, and Van Dyck, be the committee, and that the Mayor be requested to advise and assist the committee in the business.

New York City.

W. K.

MONUMENT TO GENERAL MONTGOMERY (vol. iii. pp. 234, 473).—I now have one of the French engravings referred to by Franklin in his letters to John Jay of 4th of October, 1779, and to Robert R. Livingston, Montgomery's brother-in-law, of 12th of August, 1782, and one of which he inclosed in each of those letters. Franklin in the latter says "it was intended to be fixed against a wall in the State House of Philadelphia." And this intention the engraver has expressed at the foot of the plate in the following lines:—

"Ce Mouument a été ordonné par les Treize Etats unis Americaines et dirigé par Benjamin Franklin pour servir de Tombeau à Richard de Montgomery, Major Général tué au Siege de Quebec le 31 Dec^r 1775, Agé de

38 ans, pour être placé dans la grande salle où se tiennent les Etats Généraux à Philadelphie."

Franklin says "the inscription in the engraving is not on the monument, it was merely the fancy of the engraver." This reads as follows:—

A LA GLOIRE DE
*Richard de Montgomery Major General des
Armées des Etats unis Americains tué au Siege
de Quebec le 31 Decembre 1775, âgé de 38 ans.*

It was doubtless Franklin's suggestion that the plinth was left blank "to receive such inscription as the Congress should think proper." The engraver was A. de St. Aubin.

Gen. Montgomery's age is here stated to be 38 years, while the inscription on the monument itself gives it 37 years, while in fact he had just completed his 39th year, his birth being on 2d of December, 1736. (N. Y. Genealogical and Biographical Record, vol. ii. p. 129.) T. H. M.

MAJOR JOHN WHITE (vol. ii. p. 236, 359).—In Humphrey's Pennsylvania Ledger, Nov. 19, 1777, I find the following: "From a rebel paper published at Baltimore, we learn that Colonel John White, late of this city, and Colonel Edward Sherburne, Aids-de-camp to General Sullivan, are both dead of the wounds they received in the battle of Germantown. C. R. H.

TOWNSEND WHITE (vol. iii. p. 235, 360).—T. H. M. is mistaken regarding the Ann White, daughter of Townsend White, who married William Constable. The one he mentions died young. It was a third daughter, also Ann, born 1762, who married Constable. E. B.

EARLY RECORDS OF PITTSBURGH. HUGH MCSWINE (vol. ii. p. 303).—We have received from Mr. Isaac Craig the following letter regarding one of the persons mentioned in the list of inhabitants of Pittsburgh in 1760.

ALLEGHENY, PA., Feb. 24, 1880.

DEAR SIR: I send herewith a story of Hugh McSwine, who is mentioned in Pa. Magazine, vol. ii. 303. I am informed that it is from the pen of Rev. Joseph Doddridge.

"About this time [1757] Captain Jacobs, an Indian chief, and forty warriors, made their appearance in the Cove, near Raystown, or Bedford, on their way to attack Fort Cumberland, expecting to be joined by others to a number sufficient to enable them to carry out their project. They killed and captured all the people at the little settlement of the Cove, and burned the houses. Hugh McSwine, one of the settlers, was absent from his home, and on his return, finding the ruin that had been wrought, started in pursuit and overtook the Indians. Jacobs declared him a spy and made him prisoner. With the Indians was a white man named Jackson, who was more blood-thirsty and villainous than his red comrades. McSwine and another prisoner were put in charge of Jackson and an Indian, while the rest of the party went in search of other settlers. Jackson and the Indian, with the prisoners, travelled all day, and in the evening stopped at a deserted cabin, where McSwine was given an axe, and sent to cut wood for a fire. As soon as he got the axe, McSwine struck the Indian in the head with it and killed him, after which he turned upon Jackson, but that individual was too quick for him, and the result was a hand to hand encounter. Both were powerful men, and the struggle was long and fierce, the other prisoner being so badly frightened that he gave no aid. McSwine finally got hold of the dead Indian's gun, and succeeded in dispatching Jackson, after which he scalped him and the Indian, and started at once for Fort Cumberland, where he arrived the fol-

lowing evening, and warned Washington of the intended attack. Jacobs afterwards discovered the dead bodies of his friends, and finding the trail of the prisoners to lead towards Fort Cumberland, abandoned his intention of attacking it. McSwine was sent by Washington to Winchester, where he received a lieutenant's commission.

"McSwine had numerous adventures with the savages afterwards, and was finally killed in a battle with them near Ligonier."

The date, 1757, is certainly erroneous, as Captain Jacobs was killed at Kittanning, in September, 1756, when Colonel Armstrong destroyed that place. There was an Indian raid in the spring of 1756, when they committed several murders in the Little Cove, and in the region of Fort Cumberland. McCord's Fort in Conococheagua, was burned, and twenty-seven persons were killed or captured; they were pursued and overtaken at Sidling Hill on the 12th of April, where an engagement took place in which a severe loss was sustained by the whites. From this it is probable that Mr. Swine's adventure occurred in April, 1756.

Very respectfully,

ISAAC CRAIG.

ADHERENTS TO GEORGE KEITH (vol. ii. p. 472).—Morgan Edwards in his "Materials toward a History of the American Baptists" gives numerous extracts from Baptist Records near Philadelphia.

He says:—John Hart joined Keith's separation in 1691 and in 1697, afterward becoming a preacher among them.

Thomas Budd in 1691 signed a Confession of Faith of Keith's followers, but afterwards joined the Baptists, and was a preacher among them.

Gough, in his History of the Quakers, vol. iii. p. 506, says in 1696 George Hutchinson, with some others of the [George Keith's] party attempted to disturb a meeting for worship at Burlington, during the yearly meeting held there.

Smith in his Province of Pennsylvania, printed in Hazard's Register, vol. vi. p. 301, says Robert Turner signed a paper with Keith in 1693, on behalf of Keith's yearly meeting.

Charles Read I have not traced. See Hazard's Reg. vol. vi. p. 242, as to Francis Rawle giving judgment against Keith for denying words spoken by him. In Gwyned Monthly Meeting Book under date of 1st mo. 29, 1715, there is a minute which states that Plymouth Township was originally purchased and settled about 1685 by James Fox, Richard Gove, Francis Rawle, John Chelson, and some other Friends from Plymouth, Old England, who kept a meeting for worship there for a time, but afterward removed to Philadelphia, selling to other settlers. See 4th vol. of The Friend, p. 286.

W. K.

NATIONALITY OF ROBERT FULTON (vol. iii. pp. 356-474).—I made another search among the records in Lancaster with the hope of finding some data which might throw a little light upon the family of Robert Fulton the father of the inventor

I find the name of Robert Fulton among the freeholders and carried upon the assessment list for Little Brittain Township, up to, and including the year 1771. He was taxed for 350 acres. I presume from subsequent data that Mr. Fulton returned to Lancaster Borough during the year 1771 or early part of the year 1772, and resumed his trade of Tailoring. The only paper now on file in the Register's Office is a letter from Mary Fulton renouncing letters of Administration on the Estate of Robert Fulton, deceased, dated September 16, 1774, in favor of Henry Helm of Lancaster Borough.

Charles Hall, the commissioner for the sale of confiscated lands, and Samuel Boyd went on Helm's Bond.

In the same year Mr. Helm came into court and represented that by indenture dated July 6, 1772, Alexander Scott and Isaac Sidwell, the then overseers of the poor of Little Brittain Township, did put Samuel Chapman, a poor boy aged 9 years, of said township, apprentice to Robert Fulton of Lancaster Borough, to learn the art and mystery of the tailor trade. He was to teach him to read and write and the first five rules of arithmetic.

The administrator in his petition alleged that he had made an effort to get Chapman bound to other parties, and failed to find a master. That the estate had no funds to keep said apprentice, and the court ordered his discharge. I infer that Robert Fulton became stranded among the then barren hills of Little Brittain Township and returned to Lancaster, and resumed his trade with the hope of building up a competency again.

Mary Fulton, the widow, very likely bound her sons to trades, but it is a very difficult thing to find the indentures, as they are not on file or on record. Like the mother of Gen. Simon Cameron, who was left with a large family of boys to provide for and educate, she was no doubt equal to the situation and gave them an education and provided them with places, and a master who was as kind to them as a father.

SAMUEL EVANS.

Columbia, Pa., Dec. 9, 1879.

POEMS OF AQUILA ROSE (vol. iii. p. 114).—The following is from the Pennsylvania Gazette of August 27th, 1741.

JUST PUBLISHED.

POEMS on several OCCASIONS, by AQUILA ROSE: To which is prefixed, Some other Pieces writ to him, and to his Memory after his Decease. Collected and published by his Son *Joseph Rose*, of Philadelphia. Philadelphia: Printed and Sold at the New Printing-Office, near the Market. Price *One Shilling*.

W. K. G.